SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics-Complled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CASTING OUT DEVILS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The determination of the human mind to believe in evil spirits, as if its own rascality and depravity were not sufficient, is certainly Riscouraging. There are those who apologise for this proclivity by attributing it to ignorance; but, at this time of day, the human mind aforesaid has no business to be so densely ignorant as to suppose it possible for devils to take possession of boys-though these do sometimes behave in a way to lead to that belief, if we could but settle the fact that there are devils to take "possession," in accordance with the credulity which afflicts the superstitious. Some time ago we heard of a girl in Ohio who was said to be "obsessed," which is something more dreadful than being "possessed," and a great deal harder to cure. We recommended in this case mild cathartics, but, even if they were administered, we never heard of the result. Now we get news of a German young man away out in Watertown, Wisconsin, who has "'em" badly, whatever they may be. This instance of diabolical agency having excited much attention, two editors (supposed to be familiar with devils) bave visited the youth, and their report is thrilling in the extreme. The family to which the young man belongs came from Northern Germany, a country highly devoted to the development of spirits, ghosts, and demons. The youth's name is Siege, and a hard siege he was having of it long before he came to this enlightened land. His troubles began when he was about five years old. The story is that his sister found ''a duck's egg with a pin-hole in it." Under maternal direction she gave it to a dog, when the poor animal went mad and blind: the sister went into spasms, and soon died; this boy became also blind, and was troubled with contortions. Also with "jerkings." Likewise with frothing-at-the-mouth. Moreover, with "looks of most malignant hatred." He could only "appease the raging demons by making the sign of the cross. He was treated "with roots;" he got no better very fast; and his afflicted parents determined to emigrate to this country to try our Columbian "roots." But the kind of vegetable proper for this case does not grow in Wisconsin. At any rate, the unfortunate German is having "the jerks" and "the shakes" somewhat worse than ever. "The demoniac symptoms" assumed "an added violence." He guashed his teeth, he threatened to break the bones of his little brother. Then the doors began to slam. Hollow noises were heard in the room. The family all had "a rush of blood to the head." One of the sisters also had an illegitimate child by a Lutheran minister. Then the devil got into this poor family's cow, which "reared on her legs, smote her tail, and shook her horns with

Of course, this was too bad to be borne, and an Indian doctor was called in. This aboriginal physician tried "plasters," but in a few days the plasters refused to stick, and "sprouted hairs." Then they summoned a medium, who diagnosed "a snake in the stomach," the "lashings of whose tail could be heard under the ribs." Finally, the aid of the Catholie Church was invoked, but, the young person being a Lutheran, there was some disinclination to undertake his cure, although at the time of the last accounts this poor epileptic had been carried to church and "placed in different attitudes before the picture of the Holy Virgin." Upon this, the spirits spoke "in the Irish and Latin languages. Four devils were cast out "in one day, and a pretty good day's work we consider that it was. On the next day three more were cast out. On the day following "the most obdurate" agreed to leave. But, alas! another devil, according to the account before us, has manifested himself, and after being cast out, announced the presence of four others in poor Master Siege's stomach. When last heard from he was going to church regularly, but that he will ever get rid of all his devils is more than we can

savage fury."

affirm. Now, here is a story which really belongs to the Middle Ages, or to some earlier period of the world's history, and which should receive credit at the present time only in some semicivilized country. If we may judge from the narrative, the person said to be "possessed" is an epileptic, suffering from a disease nearly incurable, and which, in time, is productive of many mental delusions. The reverend and religious man who undertook to relieve this patient should at least have called in some physician of ability. If we hold that epilepsy is to be cured by miracles, let us at least comprehend that it is not occasioned by the presence of evil spirits. What, pray, has the world outgrown of the folly of its infancy, of the ignorance of its darkest days, if it has not outgrown the miserable delusion of a direct personal Satanic agency exercised over the brains, and the bowels, and the stomach, and the nervous system? What epilepsy is we partly know; of these devils we can know nothing, and need to know nothing, and we might as well claim their malignant presence in cases of cholera, of brain fever, and of hydrocephalus. But, after all, it is a mournful consideration that hardly any cultivation (except a certain cultivation in itself of a skeptical kind) can save men from the folly of believing impossible things, and that, too, upon impossible grounds. "There are educated men," says Mr. Henry Kingsley, "in England who believe that Mr. Home was carried round the ceiling of a room," The only safety for man against intellectual delusion is in steadily relusing to accept upon hearsay testimony, or upon the conclusions of the senses, apparent natural laws which contradict those which have been fully demonstrated by the experience of mankind. Is there, can there be, such a thing as supernatural phenomena except by the direct interposition of the Deity, for reasons which carry their value upon their face, and which are consistent with the dignity of a Supreme Being?

FRIGHT AS A MONETARY REGULATOR.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. The monetary affairs of the country for the last four years have been under a constant scare. This, which to some extent was the natural consequence of irredeemable paper money, was kept up and aggravated by Treasury operations to break the gold market, and by the course of half crazy journals in hounding on this policy and continually hold-ing out the threat of some sudden turn by which the currency was to be changed to specie payment, and all debts enhanced thirty or forty per cent. By this the fluctuations and uncertainties inseparable from an Irredeemable currency have been greatly mulhiplied: business turned into hazardous speculation upon the general uncertainty and the variations of the currency; legitimate enterprise paralyzed; capital driven from indus-

bonds: the exportable products of the country | with liberty the fault will not be his. His depressed in price, while the producer has to former ministers have resigned, and the repay inflated prices for everything he buys, signation has been accepted. M. Ollivier has and a wide wargin to cover the extra hazards of trade.

This policy of fright was begun by McCalloch, who had an idea that he could put the screws on the money market and scare the Wall street speculators without hurting legitimate business and the masses. The same policy has been capriciously continued ever since, with the foolish idea that speculative operations to "bear" gold is an approach to specie payments. Its effects have been multiplied by foolish public journals which have incessantly clamored that the Secretary of the Treasury should open the sluice and drop his pile of gold upon the market and break it. By this incendiary policy the whole country has been kept in continual apprehension of an impending change, the producers of exportable products have been robbed, permanent industrial undertakings prevented, traders plundered, money capital frightened into hoards, interest on money raised, loan accommodations shortened, and legitimate industry cheated of its just rewards.

Incendiaries roaming at large would be less destructive than these monetary agitators. The industry and trade of civilization require peace and confidence. A continual apprehension is a continual calamity. Who will enter into any new enterprise, or into any extension of old ones, while such a state of uncertainty exists, unless he can see in it a quick turn of cent. per cent.? Thus the requirement of margins to cover risks are enormously enkanced, and by these all are taxed, while they do not bring safety to the traders. The consequences of all this mere incendiarism have cost the country more for the last four years than all the expenses of the Government and of the public debt. And by all this the currency has not approached any nearer to the point of stability nor to the pos-

sibilities of specie payment.

Besides all the fright of legitimate enterprise by this incendiarism, the constant dinning into the cars of the country that specie payment was going to be brought in by a quick turn, when the paper dollar would rise from seventy cents to the value of the coin dollar, has stimulated all sorts of hoarding of currency with the expectation of turning it into specie. This saving and hoarding, which is always practiced to some extent, and in its natural way is well, is now greatly increased by this promise of a speculation, and thus it becomes a serious evil, taking a large amount of money out of circulation. So ruinous have been the effects of this scaring policy; so many good men have suffered by it while doing all that skill and integrity could do to carry on legitimate business; so harassed have been the best trading classes by these variations and uncertainties, that they are driven to the conclusion that if this is to continue, it were better to have the crisis come at once, by wiping out the currency and restoring specie money, so that they can begin the work of reconstruction from general bankruptey.

And so it would be. Better the steady pressure of the screw of contraction which will eventuate in a fixed measure of values beyond the caprice of the Government and the influence of incendiary journals, than this continued uncertainty and change which approaches not one inch nearer to stability. If we are to have the hardship of a change we are entitled to know what it is, and to be assured that it is to result in settlement on a sound foundation. There is one way that everybody knows will bring this, and that is a steady contraction of the currency. In no other way can 700 millions of paper money be brought to specie redemption. All the speculative operations on the market for demonetized gold are nothing; for if the price could in this way be broken down to par with currency, specie redemption on such a volume of currency would swiftly take all the coin out of sight; for no one would believe it could last

The hardship of contraction is so apparent that no party dare enact it. But while afraid to adopt the only course that will bring specie payment at the par of the notes, they pursue a course that has consequences as disastrous, without any progress towards the result There is no necessity for the calamity of contraction; nor is there any excuse for this policy of destruction which is called regulating the market. What business has Government in the money market, putting prices down or What right has it to assume that any branch of business is to be outlawed? Let the Government get out of the money market and return to its legitimate business. The Secretary of the Treasury, instead of making raids upon the market, should be required to fix the price at which he will sell gold from the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks, and should fix it at such a rate as will be safe against all comers. Then let the price of gold come to it. In this way it would regulate the currency, instead of aggravating its

variableness. The Treasury is under no necessity to sell gold. It has, according to the books, a liberal margin of currency, and the actual sum is always much greater than that shown by the balance of receipts and of drafts issued. And it has now no great surplus of gold over its immediate liabilities. This business of trying to control market prices is a monstrons interference of Government in private rights, and is too prolific of suspicion to be safe for any Government. And all this "bearing" of gold increases the general uncertainty and alarm, makes all trade extra hazardous, taxes the whole people upon its uncertainties, robs the traders, depresses the prices of all exportable products, stimulates importation, expedites the flight of bonds and gold abroad, paralyzes industrial enterprise, and brings upon the country all the effects of a general calamity without any rational cause or good

FRANCE-CESARISM ENDED-RESPON-SIBLE GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED. From the N. Y. Herald.

in the matter of French news, so far at least as the government reform movement is concerned, we have got to something like firm ground. Since September the 8th there has been suspense, uncertainty, doubt, and even danger. How far the promised reforms were to be carried out no one could tell. The suspense was somewhat relieved by the elections, and later by the Emperor's address; but the elections created fear and the Emperor's speech did not inspire hope. The question still remained, How much of Gesarism was to be abandoned and how much of responsible government was to be granted? It was difficult to believe that the man of December, the head of 'he house of Bonaparte, the author of the "Life of Julius Casar," the successful representative of the one-man power, would ever consent to come down to the vulgar necessity of ruling France by means of responsible ministers. This difficulty, which was great in spite of the pro-mised reforms, was increased rather than diminished by the cautious and reticent char-

acter of the Emperor 'sspeech.

been requested to undertake the formation of a Ministry. The Emperor desires him to name persons who, associated with him, would form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and resolved to carry out, in letter and spirit, the Senatus Consultum of September last. According to liberal journals personal government is at an end, and the Emperor's letter is the "first chapter in the history of the liberal empire." As we have said already, this is comparatively firm ground. We know not what is the political situation in France. The Emperor has abandoned his former position-a position in which he has done so much for French honor and French prosperity. He is no longer the Cæsar, the autocrat, the government Between him and France there is henceforth to be a responsible ministry. With some slight modifications the Government of France will be conducted substantially as is the Government of Great Britain. The Ministers will be responsible to the Corps Legislatif, and the members of the Corps Legislatif will be responsible to the people. If the new plan works well France will have reason to be proud; for the Government machine will be one of the most perfect in existence. Nominally an empire with a truly great man at its head, France will in point of fact be a republic. We must now honestly admit that Napoleon has come up to the high expectation of his friends. Less would have been disap-

pointing, more would have been unwise. He

has redeemed his pledges; and if he has pro-

voked some impatience by what seemed de-

lay, we cannot deny, in view of the result,

that the delay has been fully justified. Deeper

than ever is Napoleon's name engraved on the page of history, and nobler than ever is his

record. If the First Napoleon must in all

time to come be spoken of as the Julius Casar

of France, the Third Napoleon will undoubt-

edly be remembered as the Augustus.

Much, however, depends on the French people themselves. It is not our belief that this transition will be got over without trouble. To the present race of Frenchmen responsible government is a theory, not an experience. The people will persist in looking to the Emperor rather than his Ministers. The Emperor will for some time to come find it difficult to restrain himself from dealing with the people. This double trouble will be certain to be aggravated by the inexperience of Ministers, by the inexperience of the Chamber, and by the stiffness of the new nachine. In selecting M. Ollivier as his first Prime Minister the Emperor has fairly conormed to the requirements of parliamentary government. M. Ollivier is the only man sho in present circumstances can command a majority in the Corps Legislatif. He is the acknowledged chief of the right centre, and the ground he has taken is such that the party of the Left will fin? it necessary to follow his lead, unless they make up their minds to be simply obstructive. To the Emperor he is personally attached, and at a time when the idea seemed too preposterous to be seriously entertained he was bold enough to conceive the reconciliation of the empire with iberty. When the Left brokelup M. Ollivier set himself to work, and the programme of the right centre-a programme broad enough to command the support of the main body of the moderate liberals and to be satisfactory to the party of the Left-is the result of his labors. The Cabinet crisis continued at a late hour yesterday evening. The new Ministry had not been constituted, and Paris was slightly agitated by speculative comment. If the Prime Minister designated is successful in forming a strong and acceptable Cabinet he | tions, we find his new paper, the Marseillaise, has a fair chance of hopefully launching the new constitution. For his own sake, for the Emperor's sake, but chiefly for the sake of liberty, we wish him all success. It is a new era for France. May she prove herself equal to it.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND FRAU. DULENT ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

No person who has examined the subject, and is capable of forming an unbiassed opinion, entertains a doubt that enormous rands were perpetrated in the two or three last elections held in this city and in Brooklyn. There were frauds in the naturalizing, frauds in the registering, frauds in the voting, frauds in the counting, frauds in the returning, frauds in the canvassing. Some of these frauds were committed in secret: others were practised openly and ostentatiously. Some were ingeniously contrived, and well calculated to deceive the unnwary; others were barefaced and bungling, and scorned to shun the light of day.

The grand total of this villany reached startling dimensions. The great body of it was the work of worthless characters, the mere seum which floats on the seething surface of two large cities. But an important part of it, and that part without which the rest would have been of little avail, or have come utterly to naught, was devised by clear heads, which carry themselves high in society, and executed by hands that had been lifted up to receive the oaths of office.

Perhaps the worst and most dangerous form which these frauds assumed was what is known as repeating, or the reduction to actual use of the party siogan, once a sorry jest, but now a terrible fact in this metropolis, "Vote early, and vote often!" At first, this nefarious practice was carried on slily and sparingly. But now, emboldened by immunity from punishment, and grown lusty by the bribes they feed upon, gangs of repeaters perambulate the city from poll to poll on election day, and stuff their ballots into the boxes, under simulated names, or forged names, or the names of real citizens who have not yet voted; and this they do as openly and fearlessly as they paraded in the torchlight procession of the previous night, and drank libations of whisky to the success of their candidates. In some of the wards of this city these gangs of repeaters are as regularly organized as the genuine voters themselves; and to such perfection has the system arrived that, through duly authorized agents, their ballots have become an article of merchandise as really as poultry or potatoes.

The recent charter election demonstrated that this system will, unless speedily crushed, soon ripen into fearful riots at the polls between rival corps of repeaters. Already the leading strings in some of the wards have slipped from the hands of the political magnates who organized the scheme, and the repeaters have set up for themselves, in some cases selling their votes to irregular candidates, and in others using their strength to elevate to office some favorite member of their gang. Distinguished party chiefs have taught their big-fisted, low-browed tools how strong they are, and how necessary they are: and they seem disposed henceforth to carry on the business of fraudulent elections in their own behalf and for their own behoof. It now appears that the Emperor really The keepers have unchained the tiger; but means to reduce his promised reforms to be refuses to return within the bars when trial operations into investment in public practice, and that if the edifice is not crowned they call him back. The magicians have

raised the devil; but the demon will not

down at their bidding.
In a word, the repeaters have tasted spoils and plunder, and even office, and well will it be for their whilom masters if they do not now turn and rend them. Indeed, they have already torn one or two of them, giving them striking tokens of their boldness, rapacity, and power.

But why dwell upon the facts? They are patent to all, and ring through the land. We do not present them in a partisan aspect, for we do not regard cheating at election; as exclusively a Democratic vice. But here, in this and the adjoining Democratic city, where this foe of free institutions and representative governments stalks abroad at noonday, and where all authority and power is now or soon will be under the exclusive control of the Democratic party, good citizens of all parties demand that these malefactors shall be brought to condign punishment.

If the leaders of the Democratic party in this city and in this State turn a deaf ear to this demand, they will be held to a stern reckoning by high-minded, courageous members of their own political organization, who will unite with good men of whatever party to visit upon their betrayers a rebuke at the polls which will long be memorable in the history of New York.

If the Democratic party of this State hopes to save itself from ruin at home, and regain a fair reputation abroad, it must not only punish the election frauds recently perpe trated in this city and Brooklyn without delay, but take measures that will make their recurrence impossible.

THE PARTY OF TWO IN FRENCH POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times. In the new distribution of political parties in France, MM. Raspail and Rochefort have carned the unique distinction of having a section all to themselves. The substantive existence of the party cannot, however, be questioned, and no one who has read the extracts from the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif, furnished by our Paris correspondent, will doubt the obvious determination of the new radical section to keep the fact of its existence prominently before the public mind. Personally, the union of two such men presents an odd enough contrast. Raspail, the grim old socialist, chemist, and herbalist, equally familiar with unheard-of cures for bodily ailments, as with revolutionary remedies for the distempers of the State. seems a being as unlike as possible to the gay and brilliant Count Henri de Rochefortmodern exquisite and a type of "Young Yet the one would scarcely be complete without the other, for while Raspail embodies the stern regrets and bitter memories of the past, Rochefort is the representative of the concentrated dislike and impatience of the present. Between them they represent that prejudice against the imperial dynasty which seems to be a growing senti-

ment among the masses of the French

While it is perfectly easy to smile at the absurdities which the necessities of their position will force upon the new Deputies, it needful to bear in mind that they furnish the counterpart within the Chamber of a powerful phase of popular opinion outside of it When we compare the unsparing use which the author of the Lanterne makes of weapons of ridicule and satire against, the dynasty, with the very pitiable manner in which he winces under their personal application, we are apt to conclude that, being at once weak and vain, he is likely to become contemptible; but when, in spite of sundry foolish exhibirealizing a sale, unexampled even in novelty loving Paris, of 180,000 copies, we are re minded that the Deputy of the First Circumscription of the Seine is a political power in spite of, if not by reason of, his inconsistencies. The opposition "five" of eight years ago received a fair share of ridicule, but they survived, in spite of it, to change the entire complexion of French politics. The factions and irreconcilable "two" may, by the very consistency of their bitter and uncompromising hostility, become the nucleus of a force which will play an important part in the political future of France.

The tactics of MM. Raspail and Rochefort form not the least portion of the difficulties which will beset the new parliamentary experiment in France. M. Ollivier is evidently endeavoring to make his ministry a distinguished example of the coalescing power of parties. But with leading members of both hight and Left Centres standing haughtily aloof, with the seceders from the Third party and the liberal minority making common cause, and with the implacable and popular 'irreconcilables" denouncing the coalition on behalf of thousands of angry voters out of doors, it is to be feared that the new minister will find the desire of his life rather dearly bought. The spirit of mutual conparliamentary system can work at all, is but imperfectly developed among French politicians, and still less so among their constituents. Yet here we have but one sof the many results of that deceitful calm of eight years, during which the Empire was successful abroad and prosperous at home, but during which a generation was ripening into manhood, to whom free institutions were but a name and self-government a solemn farce. And so at length, after the elected of eight millions has been snubbed and outwitted both in the Old World and the New, and is discovered to be but a fallible man, like any other ruler, the very workmen for whose sake he contrived magnificent public works, and invented imposing spectacles, turn round and demand their lost heritage of freedom, and elamor for the removal of the man who has betrayed the hard-carned prestige of France. Louis Napoleon may call this ingratitude; a more discriminating posterity will pronounce it the just Nemesis of an ambition that sought to elevate the State above the people, and to raise itself above them both.

FURNITURE. RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA. FINE FURNITURE

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICE EXAMINATION IS RESPROTFULLY 114 thstudiurp

GOODS FOR THE LADIES. BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Doller Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing DREKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKEROHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety. Freight received at all times on covered wharf, DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIM-

MINGS SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS. CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From \$1.00 to \$50.00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods. Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashien plates. Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., male to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut, PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, Are now receiving new styles of LADIES' CLOAKINGS, VELVET CORDS.

BEAVER CLOTHS VELVETEENS And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS, S. . CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Closing Out Winter Stock.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Astrachans,

Velvet Eeavers, Caracullas,

Chinchillas,

Overcoatings,

Waterproofs, Velveteens,

Cassimeres. 11 Stuths2m

CLOAKS.

CLOAKSI CLOAKS !! THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITIES.

The Most Reasonable Prices. IVENS & CO., 23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor.

EIGHTH and WALNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers,

JUST PUBLISHED,

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX. (COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book. By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty. You are invited to call and examine it,

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers

and Stationers.

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstn2m PHILADRLPHIA

WANTS.

WANTED-\$1000, AS A LOAN FOR TWELVE MONTHS. The Subscriber having lately started in business, so far has found it prosperous and bidding fair to continue.

A want of capital prevents him from securing advan ages which would evidently result in the success

undertaking. The amount men loned above would be sufficient, and ould only be received as a trust, with payments to be nade at 20, 60, or 90 days.

The security given will be the subscriber's notes and a

life insurance policy. With the above understanding an opportunity is offered to advance the welfare and success in business of the applicant, by addressing "WALTER, at the office of The Evening Telegraps" 12276t

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL A Boarding and Day School for Boys, Hold in the new Academy Building a

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY For Circulars apply to

REV. T. W. CATTELL, 6.28 tf Principal.

PAPER HANDINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1622 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 267 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jarsey.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous-

windows, for churches and cellar windows. IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes. and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1126 RIDGE AV Bue Phila. SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSI

NEW YORK.

LINE FOR

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, AT NOON.
On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lba , 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

JOHN F. OH Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: City of Washington, Saturday, January I, 1870, I P. M.
City of New York, Saturday, January S, 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Haltiax, Tuesday, Jan. II, I2 Noon.
City of Beeton, Saturday, Jan. 16, I P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 12, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday,
from Pier 45, North River.

BATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER BALLING EVERY SATURDAY.

BATES OF PASSAGE.

PASSAGE PASSAGE.

PASSAGE PASSAGE.

PASSAGE STATEMENT BALLING EVERY BATURDAY.

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEEMER, VIA HALIPAX.

PIRST CAUD.

STEEMER, VIA HALIPAX.

STEEMER, VIA HALIPAX.

STEEMER, VIA HALIPAX.

Payable in Gold.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every
Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NONFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THE SOUTH AND WRST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South arelina via Seaboard Air Lina Railroad, connecting at our substitution of the content of the c and Danville Rairoad.
Froght HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWER
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

rausfer.
Steamsbips insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at R.chmond and City Point.
T. P. GROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 514

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D.
Connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M

RLDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave chily from first wharf below Market
atreet, Philadelphia and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommedating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 113 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE,—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DES
PATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & OO.,
No. 122 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND
PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL
MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having
for many years been in successful operation, and been erclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and
River Engines, high and low pressure, from Boilers, Water
Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for
engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having
sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute
orders with quick despatch. Every description of patternmaking made at tits shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Ferrings of all sizes and kinds,
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning
Serew Cutting, and all other work connocted with the
above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the
establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs
of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy
or light weights.

JACOB C. NRAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

FHILADELPHIA.

FHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines
for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and

Rallroau Stations, etc. Railroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most

improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oll Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping En-Sole Agents for N. Billenx's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines.

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, WENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE,

No. 49 North FIFTH Street. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, J. WATSON & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF AFESTORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada PIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!

What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE! Cheaper than any place in the city.

No. 144 North SiXTH Street, 12 18 lm Odd-Fellows' Hall, W. A. HEVRY.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 48. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Works onstantly on band on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cometery I ots furnished. IL II 3m